

INTIMATION



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PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

One of our most popular preparations, which has stood the test of fifty years. Cools the skin and removes irritation at once.

RINGWORM REMEDY (TONG PANG CHONG)

An absolute specific for Ringworm and Dhobi Itch.

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

Try it in your bath and you will feel all the better for it. For cleansing silverware, jewellery, and clothing it is without equal.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Editor is not responsible for the contents of the paper.

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"while benefiting the State at large, 'actually creates superior employment for 'European workmen; a fact which the 'artisan class should note with satisfaction.' Mr. Korsch confessedly deals with the question of Chinese immigration ethically rather than practically. But it is the practical side, after all, which is of most importance in the matter of South Africa. We have always doubted the sincerity of those who have attempted to demonstrate that Chinese immigration is to be discouraged on account of the greater viciousness of Chinese than of other peoples; and with Mr. Korsch we must agree as to the ignorance of those who would class and treat the Chinese like negroes. The practical questions in South Africa, however, are whether the Chinaman is actually wanted there, whether he will consent to go thither, and whether he will find a suitable environment. It cannot yet be said to have been proved that the negro labour supply is insufficient, if Central Africa be drawn upon. As to the second question, very stringent regulations have been proposed under which Chinese labourers shall be brought to South Africa. But, as Mr. Korsch says, 'no labour association' is likely to obtain the sanction of the 'Chinese Government to the despatch of 'contract coolies under conditions proposed 'by the Chamber of Mines, that of positive 'serfs, even if any British official could be 'found to suggest this traffic in labourers; 'and in the event of indentured labour 'being obtainable, the Colonial or British 'Government would have to guarantee that 'the indenture shall not be transferred with 'the emigrant to a third party. The 'assumption of this responsibility would 'raise the question of the power of the Imperial Government to compel self-govern- 'ing colonies to observe and abide by con- 'ventions agreed to by a British Consul.' Mr. Korsch says also: 'So far the Chinese have 'shown no desire for permanent residence 'in any white man's land; and as their avor- 'sion to the negro is pronounced, the fear that 'they would seek domicile in Africa is imagi- 'nary.' It seems possible that in South Africa they will not even be tempted to seek temporary sojourn; and their own countrymen are already warning them that the field is unsuitable for their immigration. Mr. Korsch's plea for the introduction of Chinese is strong—as a general argument in favour of the Chinese labour; but it seems to us that he does not sufficiently take into account the possibility of the proposed restrictions on the immigrants from China.

SIR ERNEST SATOW, British Minister at Peking, was expected to land in Bombay in the first week of this month, on his way back to China. According to an Allahabad despatch, it was anticipated that he would proceed to Simla to confer with Lord Curzon concerning pending questions of common interest to China and India. Taking the report of the meeting of Minister and Viceroy as accurate, we may conclude that Tibetan affairs will enter into the scope of the discussion between them. But whether any attention will be paid to the recent advice of the Times correspondent at Peking, we cannot say. Dr. Morrison urged that India should not waste time negotiating with the Chinese about the Tibetan boundary question, but should send a mission to Lhasa and treat directly with the Tibetans. At the same time he wrote that the Chinese representatives on the Boundary Commission had been nominated but that the Amban of Lhasa had no influence either with Chinese or with Tibetans. This month Mr. CLAUDE WHITE and Major YOUNG have been expected to meet the Tibetan and Chinese representatives on the Sikkim frontier to discuss questions of Indo-Tibetan commercial relations. It is impossible that Sir Ernest Satow's and Lord Curzon's meeting can be unconnected with the delimitation and trade questions, and we may hope for the evolution of a strong policy which will put the dealings between India and Tibet on a better and friendlier footing.

The English mail of the 6th ult. was delivered in London on the 6th inst.

Many of the trees that ornament the principal roads of the Colony are being removed to make way for the new tramways.

During the day ended at noon yesterday five cases of plague—all Chinese, three fatal—were reported. In Monday's return one case, which was under observation only, should not have been included. The correct number of cases up to date is therefore 1,316.

It is a decided case of reporting under difficulties at the Magistracy. The privilege hitherto enjoyed by pressmen of seeing the proceedings in both courts are to be covered at all the unfortunate scribbles must add that of being ubiquitous to his other qualities.

It is reported from Japan that Mr. Sands, the American adviser to the Korean Imperial Household, has resigned his office and returned his contract. A Belgian gentleman, recently engaged by the Korean Government as adviser, has arrived in Corea.

Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Police Magistrate, arrived yesterday morning by the Empress of Japan after leave in England, and resumed his duties at the Magistracy. The arrival of Mr. Sercombe Smith is not any too soon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, the Junior Magistrate, has had his hands full since the departure of Mr. F. A. Hazeland, and the cosmopolitan crowd outside the Court grow in dimensions as the list of cases lengthened out.

The Admiral in command of the Japanese naval station on Tushima Island has proceeded to Corea with eleven torpedo-boats. It is reported that Admiral Hitaka, Chief Commander of the Japanese standing squadron in view of the present situation in the Far East recently addressed a memorial to the Naval Staff Department suggesting the advisability of organizing the Japan Sea squadron, and also the necessity of formulating a plan of defence and general operation from the naval standpoint.

Some of the Chinese who frequent the Police Court have either a sublime disregard for the majesty of the law or a curious conception of the use of a court of justice. One was caught smoking a cigarette yesterday morning and looked surprised and quite annoyed when the usher led him out by the queue. He was taken before the magistrate, but allowed to go. Others, forgetful of Western prejudices, omit to uncoil their queues, but rectify the mistake to rapidly when a *fuking* starts to single them out.

It was reported in Peking a short time ago that the French Minister had received a telegram from the French Consul at Lungchow to the effect that the insurrection was spreading in Kwangsi province, and the Government troops had suffered repeated reverses. In consequence of the unsettled state of the country the Consul further stated that he had considered it advisable temporarily to leave Lungchow for the Tonkin border and wait until matters became more quiet before returning to his post.—N. C. Daily News.

The other night a blind Chinaman wandered through a breach into one of the barricades erected in connection with the new street tramways. He stumbled this way and that in efforts to get out, and was watched by half-a-dozen natives who seemed to derive considerable enjoyment from the spectacle. "No *belon gnympigim*" seemed to be their governing sentiment, and the blind man would have provided them with entertainment for an indefinite period had not a *wee-wee* and set him in the right path.

A Canadian senator at Ottawa on the 11th ult., in the debate on the Chinese Immigration Bill, read a telegram from Mr. Dassemin, ex-Premier of British Columbia, saying that the passage of the Bill would not be in the interests of the country and would assist the aggressive union of labour which had already hampered the industries of that Province. Another Senator did not know what would become of the mining industries if the Bill passed; the Chinese were the sources of wealth and injured no one. The Bill was read a second time, 23 voting for and 14 against.

The *Mainichi* publishes the following telegram, dated Seoul, 25th June.—The Russian Minister to Seoul sought an Imperial audience yesterday. The Korean Minister for Foreign Affairs declined to lay the Russian Envoy's application before his Majesty. The Russian Minister is reported to have presented a note to the Emperor through the Korean official who acts as Russian interpreter. In this note the Minister is reported to have pointed out that Russia will be compelled to station troops at Wiju if the place is thrown open to foreign trade. The application of the Minister for an Imperial audience is understood to have been designed to serve as a demonstration against the opening of Wiju.

Messrs. Denoon & Hastings call our attention to the fact that in the case of the K. wong Chun Bing firm v. the Hong On Marine and Fire Insurance Co., heard before Chief Justice Sir William Goodman on Monday and reported in the *Daily Press* of yesterday, his Lordship on the sole issue as to whether or not, after the arrival of the *s.s. Zeyra* at Manila there was a legal abandonment of the subject-matter of the action to the defendants, decided in favour of the defendants who accordingly established their contention that there was neither an actual nor constructive total loss. The amount of the partial loss, which the defendants had always admitted liability for, remains to be settled between the parties.

Before the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on the 1st inst. five Chinese—two writers, a shoof, a teacher, and an "unemployed," but all apparently journalists—were brought up on a charge of sedition. Mr. F. Ellis said that he appeared on behalf of the prisoners. Under the circumstances the case would have to be adjourned, but he asked that the charge be made more specific. "Sedition" was a very comprehensive term and might include a multitude of offences which could not be proved. The Assessor said that the charges would certainly have to be specified more clearly and the prisoners would be remanded in custody to enable this to be done, and to give Counsel for the prosecution (if any) and for the defence time to prepare their cases. Prisoners were remanded accordingly.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, 4th July.
President Loubet will arrive in England on Monday. Extraordinary preparations are being made for his reception and the King has promised that it shall be such an one as has never before been given to the head of a foreign State. In London, the principal thoroughfares will be elaborately decorated with garlands, bunting, Venetian masts, and an abundance of flowers. Apart from the troops in London, two brigades will be camped in Regent's Park for lining the streets and other duties.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

LONDON, 4th July.
Sir Michael Hicks Beach has been admitted to the Councils of the Liberal leaders on the fiscal question.

LATER.
After a prolonged discussion the Liberal leaders have decided to refrain from raising the fiscal question by a vote of censure because it would embarrass their fellow free-traders among the Ministerialists.

ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

LONDON, 5th July.
The Pope is suffering from senile pulmonary hepatitis and his condition is serious.

REDUCED CABLE CHARGES TO EUROPE.

Mr. J. M. Beck, superintendent here of the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Companies, announces that commencing on Wednesday, 15th inst., the rate per word charged on telegrams to Europe (except Russia and the Caucasus) will be reduced from 7 francs to 5 francs; and the currency rate, which is subject to revision, will be reduced from \$3.35 to \$2.65. Taken together with the reduction of 15 cents made on the 1st inst. this makes a total reduction in this month of 85 cents.

AN OLD SPANISH WARSHIP.

The *s.s. Zeyra* arrived in the Harbour yesterday morning, towing the old Spanish warship *Velasco* which was recently raised from Manila Bay. Manila was left on Friday evening last, but she was of course considerably delayed by her tow. The *Velasco* was cast off at Stenocenter, where she now lies. She is very much damaged and, we understand, has been purchased by Chinese and will be broken up. A better price is expected here than would be obtainable at Manila.

HONGKONG WATER POLO LEAGUE COMPETITION.

The following is the present condition of this competition:

Club	Played	Won	Lost	For	Against	Pts.
Club Lusitano	1	0	0	8	0	2
R. G. A.	1	1	0	6	0	2
H. K. V. C.	1	1	0	2	2	2
Y. M. C. A.	1	0	1	0	6	0
S. F.	1	0	1	0	8	0
R. E.	1	0	1	0	8	0

The Club Lusitano are due to meet the R. G. A. on the 20th inst.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP AND SILVER MEDAL FOR JULY.

The following cards were returned:

Mr. C. A. Parker, R.N.	91	13	78
Mr. J. E. Lee	84	15	79
Mr. W. W. Clark	84	15	80
Mr. N. J. Stubb	89	18	89
Mr. W. C. D. Turner	99	17	82
Mr. G. Stewart	89	4	85
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis	86	11	86
Capt. H. Crichton, R.N.	97	11	86
Mr. T. C. Gray	107	17	90

34 entries.

Mr. C. A. Parker, R.N.	91	13	78
Mr. W. W. Clark	84	15	80
Mr. T. C. Gray	99	17	81
Mr. G. Stewart	89	4	85
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis	86	11	86
Capt. H. Crichton, R.N.	97	11	86

18 entries.

V.R.C.—TEAM SWIMMING RACE.

The Victoria Recreation Club held a team race at the Club enclosure yesterday at 5.45 p.m. The following were the teams:

Station No. 1	Station No. 2
A. E. Alves (capt.)	N. H. Alves (capt.)
H. A. Lamont	C. M. S. Alves
E. Harcourt	F. D. Bain
J. A. S. Alves	G. H. Rubio
H. C. Bain	T. Meek

Station No. 3	Station No. 4
A. V. Barros (capt.)	Frank Jorge (capt.)
A. J. T. Ribeiro	J. M. Roza Pereira
H. Henderson	W. Schumacker
H. S. Holmes	F. M. Roza Pereira
H. C. Austin	P. Remedios

The conditions were:—One man from each team to start off at the word "go," and the others to follow in succession as the starting post was touched by the man last to take the water. The race was a very good one, and resulted—

1. N. H. Alves's team.
2. Frank Jorge's team.
3. A. E. Alves's team.
4. A. V. Barros's team.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

1. Financial Minutes. (Nos. 25 to 27.)
2. Report of the Finance Committee. (No. 4.)
3. Amendment of note to No. 5 of the Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation By-laws contained in Schedule B of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903.
4. The Supplementary Estimates for 1902.

QUESTIONS.
Mr. Shawan.—Will the Honourable the Colonial Secretary be good enough to give the following information respecting the working of the Crown Agents system with regard to this Colony:—

1. (a) What method is adopted for paying the Crown Agents? (b) Do the Crown Agents receive a commission on orders executed in addition to regular salaries? (c) Do they receive remuneration from other Crown Colonies in addition to this?
2. What is the annual sum paid by the Colony to the Crown Agents during the past three years, giving salary and commissions separately, or what annual sum has been charged to the Colony for the services of the Crown Agents?
3. (a) Are all orders for material, etc., sent to Europe on behalf of the Colony, made through the Crown Agents? (b) If not, what system is adopted with regard to such orders which are not executed by the Crown Agents? (c) What system is adopted to ensure that all orders on behalf of the Colony are executed by the firm best able to carry out the work at the most reasonable price? (d) If orders are put up to tender only for those firms on the Crown Agents' list, how are these firms selected? (e) Can any reputable firm on application be placed on the Crown Agents' list, or do the Crown Agents exercise a right to refuse to place a firm on their list? (f) In the event of such a refusal, has the firm thus rejected any right of appeal, and if so, to whom?

5. Will the Government state whether they received a letter from the Secretary of the Sanitary Board sent by direction of the President, conveying the following resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of property-owners at the Sanitary Board office on 15th May, conveyed by advertisements in European newspapers in the Colony, namely:—"That the permission of L. E. the Governor be obtained to have the report, which was read by Dr. Pearce at the meeting on the subject of overcrowding and its abatement, printed and circulated amongst the European land-owners in the Colony?"

6. If so, has any reply been sent thereto?

If not, why not?

The President of the Sanitary Board stated at the Board on the 19th inst. that no answer had been received to that letter, but that the report had been laid on the table and was accessible to the Press if they wanted it?

8. Does the Government propose to print and circulate Dr. Pearce's report in terms of the resolution? Or is it, as is rumored, that the report has been withdrawn from circulation and that the information which has been placed at the disposal of the Chinese will not be available for European land-owners?

9. Does the Government approve of the request of the Chairman that the Europeans should leave the meeting of land-owners above referred to?

10. Will the Government instruct the Government Printers to print a larger number of copies of Ordinances, as it appears that the Passenger Act (No. 1 of 1859) Chinese Emigration Consolidation Ordinance is now out of print and cannot be supplied?

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend Ordinances No. 13 of 1900 entitled An Ordinance to facilitate the hearing, determination, and settlement of land claims in the New Territories, to establish a Land Court, and for other purposes.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of One million eight hundred thousand two hundred and one Dollars and forty Cents, to defray the Charges of the Year 1902.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to repeal The New Territories Rent Recovery Ordinance.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to give effect to an Order in Council made by His Majesty the King on the 12th day of March, 1903, relating to the Marriages of British Subjects in Foreign Countries.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorise and regulate the establishment and use of installations for the purpose of Wireless Telegraphy.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Malay States (Fugitive Criminals) Surrender Ordinance, 1903.

R. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Clerk of Councils.

N.B.—A meeting of the Finance Committee will be held immediately after the Council.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

The barometer has risen moderately over E. Japan, fallen slightly over W. Japan and the China coast.

A shallow depression is lying over the Eastern Sea between the E. coast of China and S.W. Japan.

Pressure is relatively high over S.E. Japan, and the N.E. coast of China, still low over the Pacific to the N.E. of Luzon.

Moderate N.E. winds along the E. coast of China and the N. part of the Formosa Channel, light or moderate S.W. monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Speculation was rife as to the object of General Kuropatkin's visit to Japan. On the strength of information which it describes as authoritative, the *Osaka Asahi* denies that General Kuropatkin has been visiting Japan with an important mission, as alleged, and goes on to say that if the Russian Government really has a desire to make an arrangement with regard to Manchuria, the Minister for Foreign Affairs should have been sent as a representative. General Kuropatkin, declares the *Asahi*, has no power to effect such an arrangement. Taking into consideration all these facts, the report that General Kuropatkin has an important mission to fulfil is looked upon as incredible. The real object of his visit is set forth as follows: The works for the defence of Port Arthur, which have been pushed forward since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, have progressed considerably, and the works for the defence from a frontal attack are so far completed that the place is so far regarded as impregnable. But the defences against attack from the rear have been utterly neglected. Should hostilities break out between Japan and Russia, communication by sea between Port Arthur and Vladivostok would be entirely cut off should the Japanese squadron occupy the Korea Straits. Moreover, should the Japanese army land on the Kichow peninsula and the communications with the mainland, Port Arthur would soon be isolated, and the result of an attack from the land side might be disastrous. If it is necessary, from the Russian standpoint, to protect Port Arthur adequately, Russia must secure a basis of operations on the Kichow peninsula and the communications with the mainland, Port Arthur would soon be isolated, and the result of an attack from the land side might be disastrous. If it is necessary, from the Russian standpoint, to protect Port Arthur adequately, Russia must secure a basis of operations on the Kichow peninsula and the communications with the mainland, Port Arthur would soon be isolated, and the result of an attack from the land side might be disastrous. If it is necessary, from the Russian standpoint, to protect Port Arthur adequately, Russia must secure a basis of operations on the Kichow peninsula and the communications with the mainland, Port Arthur would soon be isolated, and the result of an attack from the land side might be disastrous. 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REVIEWS.

All on the Irish Shore: Irish Sketches. By E. C. SOMERVILLE AND MARTIN ROSS. London and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co.

A most entertaining, well-written collection of Irish sketches are those grouped under the title *All on the Irish Shore*. In collaborative work the authors have already won a large measure of popularity as writers on subjects Irish, and this latest essay of theirs is calculated to widen the circle of their admirers. All of them more or less of a sporting character, the sketches breathe the spirit of the hunt and sparkle with Irish humour. "Fanny Fitz's Gamble" and "The Dan's Breachin'" are remarkably clever pieces, while "High Teat McKeown's" would provoke the most sedate to laughter. There are several capital illustrations.

he Inn of the Silver Moon. By HERMAN K. VICTOR. London: John Murray.

ACHILLE VIVOUR is a wealthy young landowner whose studious habits and decorous ways have placed him on a pinnacle of virtue in the eyes of the country-side. But beneath his placid demeanour there is an impatient spirit that kicks against the conventional. He longs to visit the Pig Market at Gresham with all its gaiety and licence, and is only prevented by the thought of the scandal that would ensue, when suddenly a chance is thrown in his way, to accomplish his desire. While Achille is bathing, a vagabond makes off with his clothes, leaving old ones in return. Our hero dons them and makes for the Fair. In the narration of his adventures thereafter the author keeps his reader highly amused. There are a vivacity and a flavour wholly French about the novel, and withal there is a tendency, no less characteristically Gallic, to skip from situation to situation, leaving the less vivid imagination to follow haltingly in the rear. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh have the book on sale.

King of the Dead. By FRANK AUBREY. London and Bombay: George Bell & Sons.

WHILE other authors puzzle out impossible countries in which to build fanciful cities for the purposes of their imaginative works of fiction, Mr. Aubrey falls back upon that mystic but very real land of Mexico, with its million miles of unexplored territory and its relics of strange pre-historic races, as a background for his novel. "The King of the Dead" is the head of an ancient people, hidden away in the fastnesses of that strange country. Possessed of scientific knowledge before which the name of Marconi pales its ineffable fires, he evolves schemes for the subjugation of the world by means of hordes of re-animated dead. Closely bound up in the story are the adventures of two young Englishmen and two fair ladies. From the first chapter to the final tragedy there is not a dull page in the book, and the descriptive parts are highly interesting.

The Law-breakers. By E. SPENDER. London: George Bell & Sons.

To perform cheerless duties; to watch by thankless sick-beds; to suffer the harassment of querulous old-age; how many thousands of people there are—women for the most part—who are doomed to endure this long slavery, who are hospital nurses without wages, who strive, fast, watch, and suffer unrepaid and find away ignominy and unknown. "Thank you, thank you, thank you," they say, with a smile, and with more acuteness the spirit of these words of his in *Penalty Fair* than has the author of *The Law-breakers* in his character of Rhoda. Mainwaring, the old maid daughter of an invalid mother. When Mrs. Mainwaring is on her death-bed she makes her grand daughter, Felicia Norrell, destroy the will leaving her wealth to Rhoda and write another bequeathing her money to charity. But the impulsive Felicia, faithful to her long-suffering aunt, defies the pains and penalties of the law, and secretly destroys this later will, thereby affecting the future fortune of Rhoda. So much for the breaking of the law. Then what and more remains to tell. Into their lives comes the personality of a young Italian officer. He seeks Felicia's hand in marriage but she cannot accept his proffered love till she has made full confession of her crime—a crime which she feels is a stain of honour and repels him. The manner in which the author extricates her characters from this dilemma is ingenious and makes a happy denouement.

No Hero. By E. W. HORNUNG. London and Bombay: George Bell & Sons.

THOSE who have read *The Winning Of It* will find that Mr. Hornung has adopted, in his *No Hero*, much the same motif as did the late Mrs. Alexander in that first success of hers. Captain Clephane, the "no hero" of the story, is a soldier who has come back from the Boer war with a brilliant record. His old sweetheart Catherine Evers sends him to Switzerland to extricate her boy from the entanglements of a widow of Anglo-Indian antecedents and a knowledge of the Divorce Court. Clephane saves the boy, who was never really in danger from the good-hearted widow, and marries her himself. The characters are splendidly delineated and are convincingly real.

Cornelius. By Mrs. HENRY DE LA PASTURE. London and Bombay: George Bell & Sons.

FROM the author of *Deborah of Told's* one looks for something out of the common when she puts a new book before the public. And in *Cornelius* we find that which we sought: a strong, refreshing novel, full of human interest and living people. As we have before observed, Mrs. de la Pasture does not invade the realm of the fantastic; to find matter for her stories in the placid serenity of family life with its hidden springs of action she finds a fit subject for treatment and never does she seem to fail

to draw her characters with verisimilitude and delicacy. The love-story of Cornelius and Lilias is delightful, and the central incident in the plot—the hero's beseeches claim to a title—is developed with forcefulness and skill.

The Untilled Field. By GEORGE MOORE. London and Bombay: George Bell & Sons.

MR. MOORE carries some very decided convictions on the depopulation of Ireland in relation to the power and methods of the priesthood. Opening the book at random we find: "The Church is very rich in Ireland. If Ireland is the poorest country in the world, the Irish Church is richer than any other. All the money in Ireland goes into religion." *The Untilled Field* is a series of Irish sketches—finely humorous, pathetic, grim, as the case may be; but through the whole of them runs the spirit that underlies the passage we have quoted above. "The Wild Geese" is perhaps the most powerful of these sketches by Mr. Moore. In it is told the struggle of a strong man against the special genius of his countrymen, their religious vocation. He delivers himself, bound, into the hands of the Philistines—the bishops—by quoting John Milich's story words: "The Irish would be free long ago only for their damned souls," and escapes from Ireland's "urban ineffectual atmosphere of nuns and rovers" to go and fight against Britain with the Boers and expand his volcanic vigour behind a Mauser rifle. All the stories are set in the minor key. There may be occasional ejaculations of ill-temperance throughout the pages but it is with more sombre side of Irish character that Mr. Moore deals on the whole, and his book contains many home truths, philosophical deductions and scholarly observations that make it a valuable contribution to the literature dealing with the Irish problem.

Princess Kate. By LOUIS TRACY. London: George Bell & Sons.

MR. TRACY has here presented us with a story at once powerful and filled with the mystery of the East. Kate Forsyth lives amid the drab surroundings of a London boarding-house, and her heart falls a victim to a handsome Indian prince visiting England. It is only when Princess Kate gets on board the Eastern-bound steamer that she discovers what an act of estrangement is her marriage considered to be by Anglo-Indians; her cup of bitterness is filled to overflowing when her husband, once more in the accustomed environment of his Palace, becomes day by day more the native Indian and less the polished gentleman who had enamoured her in England. Troublesome times are in store in the Maharaja's province and there are fights and a siege and a relief of the garrison of Barapora, in all of which Kate and her friends Marion and Mrs. Molt bulk prominently. A stirring novel, written with verve, picturesque and consideration as to probabilities, *Princess Kate* is an ideal book to while away a leisure hour.

THE SERVIAN ATROCITY.

ALLIED AUTHENTIC DETAILS.

A long despatch dated Sendia, Hungary, 17th June, says—

From an intimate personal friend of the now Premier of the Serbian provisional Government, Avakumovic, the Associated Press correspondent has received the following account of the tragedy in Belgrade, which he is assured is absolutely authentic. These facts will be set forth in an official report I, which has not yet been drafted, owing to the pressure of State business, all that is yet known officially being contained in the true verbal report made to the Premier by the officers concerned in executing the plot. Six weeks ago one of the officers in the secret warned the King of what was going on, when all the officers concerned were transferred to points in the interior, the King leading to take stronger measures against them. About the same time, a certain body was sent to Geneva, to see Prince Peter Karageorgievitch, and submit to him a proposition that he come to Serbia as king upon his agreeing to accept a new constitution based upon Liberal principles. Prince Peter accepted this assurance, that the Kingdom would have a new sovereign, they decided to kill King Alexander and Queen Draga. Colonel Maschin, Queen Draga's brother-in-law, was the leader of the conspirators.

A number of officers came to Belgrade from interior posts on the night of the tragedy and copped together at the Saborische Krone Restaurant, where the final details were arranged. At midnight they proceeded from the restaurant to the Palace, and forced the door leading to the Royal apartments with dynamite. When the officers entered they could not find anybody, the King and Queen, alarmed by the noise of their approach, having concealed themselves. For two whole hours the officers hunted through every nook and corner of the Royal apartments, without success. Then they found the King's Adjutant, Lazar Petrovich, and compelled him to lead them to the King's hiding-place. He took them to the bath-room and pointed to a secret door in the wall, opening upon a staircase leading to the roof. Behind this door crouched the king and queen. When the conspirators were assured of their prey they promptly shot and killed the Adjutant.

Meanwhile the King fell upon his knees and begged for his life, offering to yield to every demand, to sign any document, to agree to leave the country or to send Queen Draga away, anything, everything, if only they would not kill him. The officers answered roughly, "It is too late," and fired at him. The Queen also fell on her knees and asked for pardon for her conduct, but one of the officers, calling her a degrading epithet, told her that she had been Queen long enough. One of the conspirators

after submitting the Queen to gross indignities, dashed her with his sword, and the other officers stood at her. The King was also slashed with a sword. The conspirators then dragged the King and Queen into the front apartment, and threw them over the balcony upon the lawn in front of the Palace, which is separated from the street by a big open iron fence. The King and Queen lived between one and two hours afterwards.

Meanwhile two of the officers summoned the Queen's two brothers from their home to the house of the Commander of the Belgrade Division, where they were offered a glass of water and told to bid each other farewell. In the very moment they embraced the officers shot and killed them. One hundred soldiers, commanded by two officers, at the same time surrounded the house of Minister of War Pavlovich, and summoned him to open the door. The Minister looked from a window and the soldiers fired at him, wounding him. The Russian Military Attaché, who lived in the same house, hearing the noise roused and dressed himself in his Russian uniform and attempted to remove the Minister to his apartment. The officers ordered him away, and he, seeing the hopelessness of the situation, desisted. The soldiers then entered the house and shot the Minister, whose body was left on the floor, and was not discovered until 10 o'clock in the morning. The particulars of the killing of the other Ministers have already been published.

Since the tragedy occurred, the real facts of an attempt upon the persons of the King and Queen a month ago, have become known. The conspirators at that time engaged the services of a young Bohemian, the son of a tailor living in Belgrade. He obtained a position in the kitchen of the Grand Hotel of Belgrade, to learn cookery. He proved to be intelligent that a little later he was given employment in the Royal kitchen. Here again he proved very efficient, and was entrusted with the duty of preparing the food for the Royal table, taking it from the cooking utensils and, placing it in dishes, which he handed to lackeys. He now began to appear very prosperous and took French lessons. He came one day to his teacher, a widow living in Belgrade, in a jubilation state, wearing a new suit of clothes, and saying that he was earning 160 dinars (about \$32) a month. The same evening, while preparing a dish for the King, he mixed poison with the food. The head cook detected his act, and promptly informed the King, and the youth was shot immediately. His parents were brought to the Palace and told the facts of the case, and compelled, under threats of death, to tell everybody that their son had killed himself. Since the tragedy the youth's parents have revealed the truth.

Since the first excitement caused by the news of the assassinations, Belgrade has been remarkably quiet. The shops are open, the people sit in the cafes and everything is as usual, except that the public buildings and private houses are decorated with Serbian flags. The latter fact, however, is no indication of the real public sentiment, since, in this part of the world, such demonstrations usually result from official instructions, which private citizens find it unwise to disregard. The military still occupy the Government offices, and a number of soldiers are stationed round the Palace. The garrison is also being constantly increased, with a view to Moudy's meeting of the Skopstina, the proceedings at which, it is alleged, are already arranged, and will consist merely of registering the decree electing Prince Peter Karageorgievitch King of Serbia.

On the other hand a despatch dated Belgrade, 17th June, says—

The King and Queen passed the eve of their death quietly. They attended a choral festival, then took supper in the Konak, and afterwards in the evening they went to the theatre. The King, who was in the Konak, was surrounded by a band of officers, led by Colonel Maschin and Colonel Mischic, forced their way into the palace, shooting all who attempted to bar their passage. They were aided by treason within. The *vide de-putat* on duty, Colonel Namovic, had been won over by the conspirators, and was entrusted with the plans for action within the royal enclosure. Several doors leading to the royal apartments were blown in by dynamite, Colonel Namovic himself barring in the door of the royal bedchamber with a bomb. The officers had called on the King to open it, but he had curiously refused. As the door fell the King rushed to a window and appealed for assistance, but no answer came. Realising the situation he turned to the Queen, holding her in his arms to protect her, and awaited the conspirators. Colonel Namovic and the officers then entered the room. The former presented to the King a form of abdication for his signature. The document contained the statement that by marrying "a public prostitute the King had degraded the throne," and that he must abdicate. The King's answer was to draw a revolver and kill Namovic on the spot. Colonel Mischic picked up the document, and presented it again. The King waved it from him. The officers then, with their drawn revolvers, fired a hail of bullets, and the royal couple fell together to the floor. The King lingered until 4 o'clock this morning, when he died. The band which carried out the assassination appears to have met with great resistance on the balcony side of the palace, where the curtains are torn and the window broken, as though the occupants had tried to escape into the garden. Torn gloves and articles of soldiers' clothing lie scattered below. This resistance probably was offered by two loyal aides-de-camp, who were killed. A single cannon shot announced the execution of the plot, all the terrible details of which may never be known.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[VIA SHANGHAI.]

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

London, 3rd July.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared to the Unionist Free Traders that it was their duty to save their party from the crushing defeat, which was inevitable if it were committed to the taxation of food.—N.C.D.N.

THE GORDON-BENNETT RACE.

London, 3rd July.

The winner's time in the Gordon-Bennett Race was six hours, thirty-six minutes and nine seconds. The race was a triumph of organisation. Not a single spectator was injured!—N.C.D.N.

PARIS.

Paris, 2nd July.

M. Etienne has made a statement that France must keep the effective control of the Mekong region.—ECHO DE CHINE.

[VIA CANADA.]

THE TARIFF QUESTION—MEMORABLE DEBATE.

London, 10th June.

The House of Commons to-night rejected Mr. Chaplin's amendment to the Budget Bill, by 424 to 238 votes. That the interest in the political situation has been enhanced by the dramatic developments yesterday, was fully evidenced to-day by the remarkable animation and alertness of everybody in and about the House of Commons when the time approached for the resumption of the debate on Mr. Chaplin's amendment.

The debate was resumed by Major Seely (Conservative) who, as a convinced Free Trader, rejoiced in the repeal of the grain tax.

Sir Charles Dilke (Radical) contended that the House had a right to demand an opportunity for pronouncing judgment on this important fiscal question. The speaker denied that Protectionist countries were cutting out Great Britain from the markets of the world. Germany had not even hurt Great Britain's market in South America, and when one considered the great natural advantages of the United States, her size and highly cultivated population, it was marvellous that she had not years ago attained the first place in trade. The commerce of the United States had, he said, progressed independently of protection, but it had been retarded rather than advanced by the adoption of protection.

By a dexterous and extraordinary speech Mr. Balfour to-night temporarily smoothed over the difficulty in the Cabinet, relieved Mr. Chamberlain of any necessity for resigning, and, for the moment, averted a crisis. Mr. Balfour accomplished this without committing the Government either to Protection or to Free Trade, though the effect of his speech will generally be taken to mean that the tariff issue is to be shelved for the present. Mr. Chaplin's amendment, which gave rise to the most interesting debate in the present Parliament, was thus, thanks to the Premier's declaration, defeated by a majority of 396 votes, composed of Unionists, Liberals and Irish members. The minority who supported Mr. Chaplin's amendment, were almost all followers of the Government, while many of the Conservative party abstained from voting.

It was half-past 10 o'clock to-night when Mr. Balfour sprang to his feet, to reply to the taunts of the Opposition and appeals from his own party. The Premier was loudly cheered. He had scarcely begun to deal with Mr. Chaplin's amendment, before he was interrupted by a hurricane of applause at the entry of Mr. Chamberlain who had been absent throughout the evening. The Colonial Secretary dropped into his accustomed place. The House was now packed with peers, members of the House, and spectators, as it had not been since the days of Home Rule. In a whispered voice Mr. Balfour explained that the only reason that the Corn Tax was put on was because the Government wanted money, and the only reason it was taken off was because the Government was not money no longer. Referring to the charges of cavillation and against him, the Premier took a tone of unusual vehemence. He declared that he himself, though a believer in Free Trade (which statement met with loud applause), did not regard it as a rigid, and he had an absolutely open mind regarding the necessity for any alterations in a system which was founded to suit conditions of 50 years ago. He refused not only to make a statement of any finality upon such an important question, but also refused to compel his colleagues to conform to a standard of opinion upon which he himself had an open mind. He admitted that differences of opinion existed within the Cabinet, but these were not serious enough to cause the resignation of any member.

Mr. Balfour made an impassioned plea, enforced by the precedents of his own party in Mr. Gladstone's Ministries, for allowing the Premier to retain an open mind upon a question so difficult and so superior to any party issues. The speaker did not believe that the country would ever return to the old Protection system, and no tax on food was ever imposed without the full assent of the working-classes. They were confronted, however, continued the Premier, by three great phenomena—the huge tariff walls against the United Kingdom; the growth of trusts, and the desire of the Colonies for closer fiscal union with the Mother Country. These factors could not be ignored. He indicated that the method of starting a public discussion was the only way to deal with these phenomena, though he did not commit himself to Mr. Chamberlain's more advanced programme. It would be folly and rashness, he said, to interfere with the great system which had been in operation for so many years, without the most careful examination, and without due regard for history and the traditions of the past, while at the same time they could not

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LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. steamer Yarra, with the next French mail, left Singapore yesterday, at 4 p.m., for this port via Saigon.
The T.K.K. steamer America Maru, with mails, &c., left Nagasaki for Manila on Saturday at midnight, and is due here to-day, about 4 p.m.
The P.M. steamer Korea, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 19th ult., via Honolulu, leaves Yokohama for this port this morning, via Inland Sea, &c.
The E. & A. steamer Australian, from Sydney, &c., left Manila on the 6th inst. for this port, and is due here at daylight, to-morrow.
The N.Y.K. steamer Himehama Maru (Bombay Line) left Kobe for this port on the 6th inst., and is expected here on the 12th inst.
The N.Y.K. steamer Eigo Maru (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 6th inst., at 11 p.m., and is expected here to-morrow.
The N.Y.K. steamer Yawata Maru (Australia Line) left Kobe via Moji and Nagasaki for this port on the 7th inst., p.m., and is expected here on the 14th inst.



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Hongkong, 17th October, 1932. [158]

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1933. [159]

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Hongkong, 18th May, 1933. [164]

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Hongkong, 10th March, 1933. [76]

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2327]

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TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1903. [246]

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Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [28]

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Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [1449]

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Hongkong, 17th August, 1897. [128]

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HCTZ S. JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [2]

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V. C.

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AND THE CRIMEA.BY
DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY

(Author of "Joseph's Coat," "Rainbow Gold,"
"Aunt Rachel," "Despair's Last Journey," &c.)

CHAPTER II.

(Continued.)

"You know," Mr. Jervase said, glancing at
the floor and at the faces round him alternately.
"You know that when old General Airy died,
that young cub de Blaquiere came into the
Droitwich property."

"Well," said John Jervase, "we know that.
Go on. What about it?"

"You know," said James, "that his property
and ours neighboured each other. The young
skunk has trumped up a charge against us of
having lapped his brine, and having lived on
the property of his estate for twenty years past."

"Well," said John Jervase, "that's a pretty
cool piece of impudence, to be sure! But what
is there to make a howl about?"

"He has got some suborned evidence from
somewhere," James answered, "some scoundrels
who pretend that they were employed by you
and me to do the work."

"Well," said John once more, "what is there
in that to make a howl about? Is there no law
in England—is there no way of making a feud
and a knife fight, for if they are fit to assail
the reputation of two honest men like you and
me, James?" His voice began to take something
of its old ring. "I wonder at you—takin' up
like a madman at this time o' night, and in
this weather, with a yarn like that. Why,
man, what's come to you? Missus," he turned
towards his wife, "tell one of the wenchies to
get James a change, and when he's done that
we'll sit down in quiet, and talk this matter
over."

"De Blaquiere!" he went on, as his wife
left the room to obey his order. "De Bla-
quiere, indeed! Who's de Blaquiere? I'll
go pretty hard with you and me, James, if we
can't put down a pound between us where he
can't put down twenty shillings. And libel's
libel in this country, James, and them as
chooses to talk it can be made to pay for it.
And any man as assaults the honest fame of
Jack Jervase has got Jack Jervase to tackle,
my lad. I've fought the Queen's enemies, and
I've fought my own, and I'll stand fightin' till I
die."

"My dear Jervase," said the General. "I am
sure, how entirely certain I am that a very
serious error has been made in this matter.
But I can't understand—I really cannot under-
stand—why an absurd charge of that sort
should be at all disturbing to you." He turned
upon Mr. Jervase with an air of mild remon-
strance, and laid a friendly hand upon his
shoulder.

"Really, really, really," he said,
"I thought you had more courage than to be
deprived of that most useful quality. What with
the chill which was coming upon him after a
hasty and dangerous ride in that pelting rain
and bitter wind through which he had travelled,
and what with the perturbation of his spirit,
he trembled like a shaken jelly, and his eyes
were full of terror. John Jervase, obviously
with the intent to make a diversion, turned
upon him with a question.

"Didn't you come on horseback?" he asked.
His cousin stared at him with an idiotic want
of comprehension of the question's meaning.
"Didn't you come on horseback?" Jervase
asked more loudly than before.

"I—I suppose so," stammered James.

"Suppose so!" his cousin started at him,
laying an unfriendly hand upon him and jost-
ling him roughly to and fro. "You came on a
horse, didn't you. And if you didn't, how the
devil did you get here?"

"Yes, yes, John," the trembling rascal
answered. "I came on horseback, to be sure—
of course I came on horseback. How else,"
he asked feebly, "could I have got here on a
night like this?"

"Then where's the horse?" Jervase de-
manded.

"I don't know," said James. "He has been
here before, he knows his way to the stables. I
—I heard him clattering off in that direction,
I am almost sure." He made a pitiable attempt
to collect himself, and prattled on. "Oh, yes,
I am quite sure now—he cuttered off towards
the stables, I remember—he has been here be-
fore, and he would know his way. He's in the
grounds in any case, for I know that the gate
closed behind him."

"Why didn't you stop for half a minute, any-
how?" asked Jervase, who was glad of a chance
to recover a seeming of composure for himself
under the shelter of a pretended anger. "Why
didn't you give somebody the word in place of
leaving a valuble beast like that wandering
about in a temper?"

"I don't know," James answered, as feebly
as ever. "I was in a hurry to get in."

"At this cousin's temper broke altogether,
or he was willing to relieve the tension of his
own mind by allowing it to seem as if it did so.
"Of all the finking, skunking, silly, cowardly
devils—"

The General took him by the arm with a
commanding grip.

"You forget, my good Jervase, you forget—
my daughter is present, and she is not accus-
tomed to have her ears assailed by that sort of
language."

"I beg your pardon," said Jervase, suddenly
cooling down. "I beg ten thousand pardons—I
beg Miss Irene's pardon most of all. I forgot
myself, and I apologise."

He bowed to the girl and fell to pacing up
and down the room, casting glances of wrath at
the messenger of ill news.

The General, fearing a new outbreak, turned
to the old lady with his courtly air.

"We are all a little agitated for the moment
by the strange tidings Mr. Jervase has
brought us, and they involve some matters of
business about which it will be better for us to
hold a consultation between ourselves. Will
you be so very kind as to take Irene elsewhere
for a little while." His voice and manner were
perfectly composed, and his face lit up with
one of his rare sweet smiles as he added: "I
do not believe, my dear Mrs. Jervase, that I
have ever in the whole course of my three-score
years, so far transcended as to drive a lady
from her own parlour, until now."

"We will go," said Mrs. Jervase, and she
stood for his husband and his daughter to go by.
Irene looked first at young Polson Jervase with
a glance of fear and enquiry, and the young
fellow responded to it only by a curt nod of
the head, as much as to say "Go!" She looked
into her father's face as she passed through
the doorway, and the old man smiled down on
her reassuringly.

"This will all be over in a few minutes, dear,"
he said, "and then I will send for you." He
closed the door gently, and turned to face the
trio in the room.

"I have apologised to the ladies," said
Jervase, "already; but I owe an apology to
you, General. I'm very sorry that my temper
carried me back to my old seafaring manners;
but, with a savage look at his cousin, "a
coward's my laughing. I hate the sight of a
coward worse than I hate the smell of a rotten
egg."

"Let us try to understand things," said the
General. "Mr. James has brought his tidings
in such a manner that they are evidently very
serious to his mind. Had he brought them
coolly I should have smiled at them. As it is,
I think we must come to an explanation."

"Certainly, General," Jervase answered.
"Let us come to an explanation. Get on,
James. Who's this suborned rascal you have
been telling us about?"

James began to pull off his dripping over-
coat, which by this time had left a little pond
of water on the carpet round about him, and to
fumble in the inner breast pocket of it. "There
are three of them," he answered, and for a
while he said no more. The General looked
from him to John Jervase, and back again, and
if his face were at all an index to his mind, he
saw something which did not please him. His
stooping shoulders straightened, and one hand
went up to stroke the grey moustache. His
brows straightened, his mild grey-blue eyes
grew stern, and his mouth was ruled into a
straight line. The fact was that the General
had had an almost lifelong experience in the
great art of reading men, and though he had
preserved a child-like simplicity in his dealings
with the world, the fact was due to a thousand
times more to the charity of his heart than to
any want of penetration. He was one of those
who suspect nothing until suspicion is actually
shaken awake and who then see with a piercing
clearness signs which would escape many who
pride themselves upon their shrewdness. And
when James Jervase faltered out the words,
"There are three of them!" John Jervase gave
a start and a look which indicated an instant
understanding.

"He knows those three," said General Bos-
well to himself.

"De Blaquiere's lawyer gave me their
names to-day," said Jervase, who had by this
time found what he had been fumbling for in
the pocket of his overcoat. "Here they are!"

He reached out a crumpled piece of paper to
his cousin, who took it from him and after a
single glance at it started again, and, pale as
he was already, grew still paler.

"He knows those three," said the General,
voicelessly, and without a spoken word reached
forward and took the crumpled page from
Jervase's unresisting hand.
(To be continued.)

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